hours together." Children are employed in the stove-room, which must be injurious, owing to the excessive heat.

The making of *bidis* (the indigenous cigarette) results in many abuses. It is carried on in homes and workshops in the bigger towns. The small workshops are often airless boxes or dark semi-basements. In some places the Commissioners found boys of five working for ten or twelve hours for 2 annas, recalling the worst features of child apprenticeship in England before the passing of the first Factory Act. Again, in the carpet-factories of Amritsar young children are employed with no limitation of hours. Conditions in the tanneries were also said to be very bad.

There are a number of mines in India, the chief being manganese and coal. The principal coal-mines are in Chota Nagpur and Bengal. As yet the mines have not reached any great depth and the miner is generally able to stand upright. Most of the mines are free from inflammable gas and many are lit by electricity. In some of the mines ventilation was found unsatisfactory, as was sanitation. The miners get infected with hookworm; in the Asansol area 73 per cent, of the underground workers were infected. Thanks to the surface workings, miners' diseases seem unknown. But the interesting thing about the mines is the manner in which labour is recruited. The main coalfields are adjacent to areas inhabited by aboriginal tribes, and they supply the bulk of the workers. They generally settle down near the mines and devote themselves partly to cultivation. Others come from their villages to work and return to them. Nearly all spend much of their year in agriculture. But the introduction of modern methods is resisting in non-aboriginal workers taking to the mines. The miners are recruited by contractors, and many of them come year after year, but it seems that their hours of work are irregular. Among the miners drink and drugs are a great evil. Hours are long and the